

august 1973

the university of alberta magazine

new trail

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In this issue of **New Trail**, the Faculty of Engineering is featured, celebrating its sixtieth anniversary, and a selection of photographs is presented, showing a child's eye view of early spring in the woods. Cover photo: by Jean Szaszkiwicz, 14, of Bonnyville.

new trail

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Plumbers' Progress—Sixty Years of Engineering at The University of Alberta

By George Ford, BSc (Eng) '42, MSc '46,
Dean of Engineering

Just sixty years ago the first class in Applied Science graduated from the University. At that time Applied Science was administered from the Faculty of Arts and Science. The last member of that class, Joe Doze, passed away last November. In September of 1913 some twenty or more students were admitted to what was to become the first class in the new Faculty of Applied Science. Many of us have had close association with members of that class. A. J. Cook, BSc '20, who was Professor of Mathematics here from 1918 to 1961, was the prize winner of that time, and F. P. Galbraith, Chancellor of the University from 1964 until his death in May 1970, was his classmate.

The first meeting of the newly organized Faculty of Applied Science was held in the Faculty Room in Athabasca Hall at 9:45 on Wednesday evening, November 12, 1913. President Tory occupied the chair. There were present also Messrs. Edwards, Kerr, Lehmann, Sheldon, Fairley, Burgess, Boyle, Allen, and the Registrar, Mr. Race. Dr. Tory continued to chair the meetings until 1921, when the Board of Governors appointed R. W. Boyle as Dean. The *Calendar* of 1915-16 has this note:

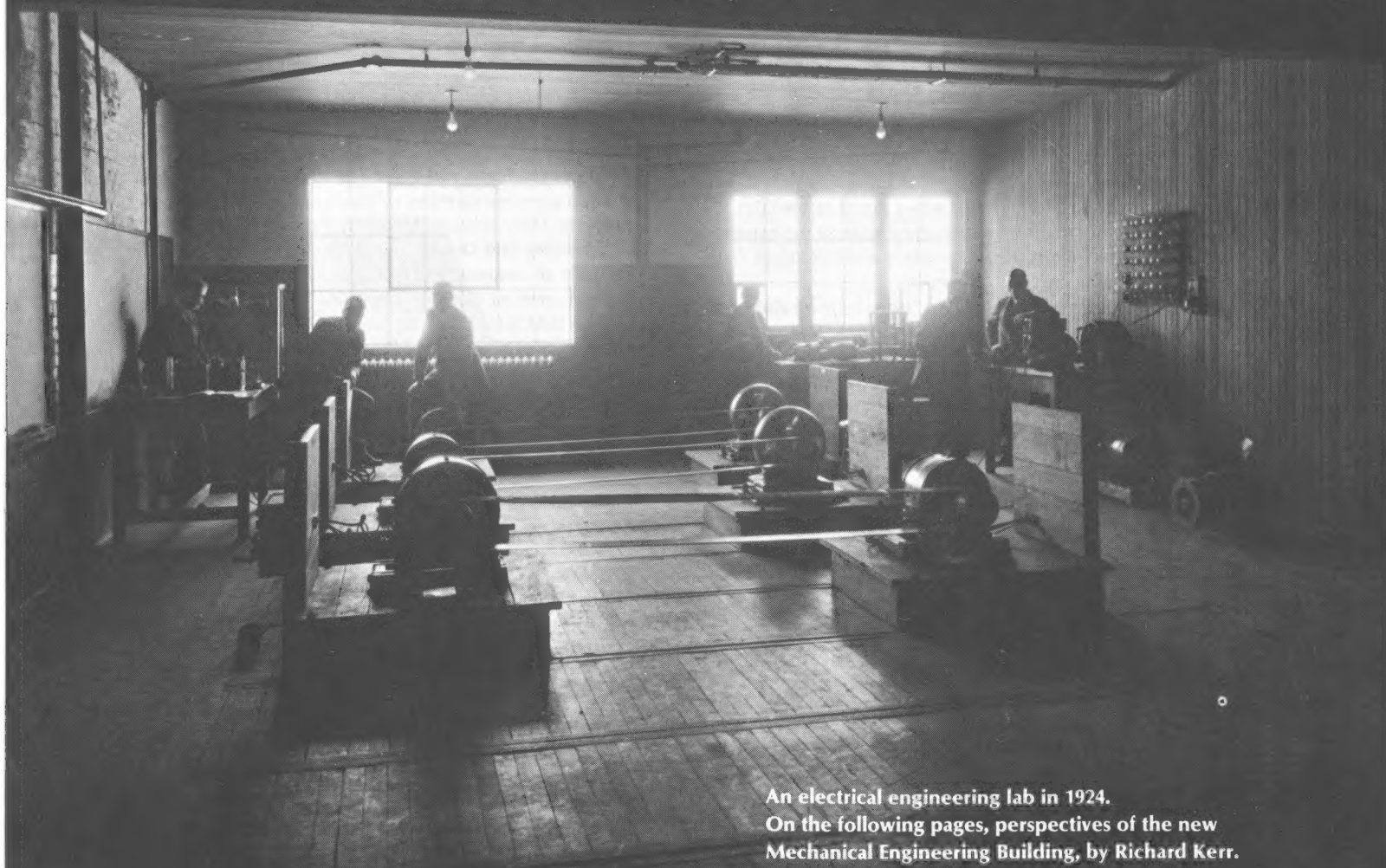
"The University offers two groups of courses leading to the BSc degree in Engineering (Civil, Electrical, Mining), and the other to the BSc in Architecture." In the Faculty's early years there was a greater stability in the programs than there is now for in the *Calendar* of that day, I noted courses referred to as CE 5, CE 6, Draw 2, Draw 4, CE 1, CE 3, CE 52, CE 53, CE 55, CE 57 and CE 62. Thirty-five years later, in 1950, these courses and similar ones in Electrical and Mining Engineering, though changed somewhat in content, continued to be the core curriculum.

Many of us had the privilege of taking courses from those early teachers, and we retain fond memories of them. Hector McLeod, who provided the initial leadership in Electrical Engineering from 1913 to 1937, is not quite as spry as he was then, but is alive and well in Victoria. He alone remains from that early group.

However, some of us will never forget the lectures in structural design from Professor I. F. Morrison. Nor will we easily forget the left-hand chemistry of O. J. Walker, the Ontario and Temescaming Railway of Dean R.S.L. Wilson, and infinity flying out of the window of Con. Hall with Professor Sheldon in hot pursuit. Professor Nichols may not have inspired us as much with his knowledge of physics as with his ability to play "Chopsticks" by dropping different sized pieces of wood on the desk top or klonking the tops of partially filled beer bottles. At the same time Hard Rock Allen and High Pockets Rutherford hammered geology at all of us. Each year we celebrated the rites of spring with a valentine party for Professor Hewetson. Most of these grand old men have passed along but they have left with us a rich heritage and an enthusiasm for engineering which we hope we will pass on to others.

(Continued on page 4)

Engineering today – a cross section



An electrical engineering lab in 1924.
On the following pages, perspectives of the new
Mechanical Engineering Building, by Richard Kerr.

(Continued from page 2)

For nearly fifteen years the faculty consisted of the three departments. It was not until the faculty meeting of February 14, 1927 when Minute 49 notes: "It was decided to insert the curriculum of Chemical Engineering, which was drawn up last year, in the *Calendar*, but first to send it to Mr Lehmann and the Timetables Committee for their comments in order to prevent possible timetable difficulties." Even then they had their scheduling troubles.

The program in Applied Science remained steady until May 9, 1940 when the last degrees in Architecture were recommended. In 1948 a program in Petroleum Engineering was initiated and in the same year the faculty changed its name from Applied Science to Engineering. Mechanical Engineering became a separate department in 1959.

At the end of World War II the entire University responded to the return of the young veterans, who were crammed into huge classes in appallingly cramped quarters. A new era began to develop on the campus, and new characters began to emerge: Tom Blench newly arrived from the Punjab with his fleet of "motor cycle cops" which he used to teach "water-hammer," and Fighting Bob (Hardy) the Desk Pilot, who succeeded Dean Wilson and except for a four-year break guided the faculty through the chaos of the late forties, the quiet expansion of the fifties, the effervescent explosions of the sixties, and into the depressing seventies, where it holds a dominant position in Canadian engineering education. In the four years of Dean Hardy's absence George Govier, with one foot in Calgary and the other in Edmonton, planned the concept of an Engineering centre in the northwest corner of the campus and sold the Board of Governors on it. We now wish his collection agency was as good as his sales staff, for we have reached a period of little or no expansion with half the faculty in its old quarters and the other half in the developing centre.

Today the faculty finds itself in three well-equipped buildings with several auxiliary laboratories. The undergraduate population, although reduced somewhat from a high of slightly over 1,400 students, now numbers 1,200, and in addition we have over 200 graduate students in all stages from beginning Master's programs to completion of their PhD's. Research grants to the faculty from outside the University now amount to over a million dollars a year which is close to a quarter of the faculty's annual budget.

As we enter our sixtieth year the Departments of Civil, Chemical, and Electrical Engineering continue to expand and develop their programs. An exciting new building has just been opened to house the Department of Mechanical Engineering which this year has graduated the largest number of students in the faculty. At the same time, the faculty is reorganizing and redirecting the efforts of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum Engineering into a strong resource-based centre.

Far sighted as those visionaries were who met in the Faculty Lounge on November 12, 1913, they could not have dreamed they were bringing together the corner stones of the second or third largest engineering school in Canada.

Engineering today – a cross section

Student experiments in computer control

Chemical engineering students learn very quickly to forget about the old cookbook type of lab manual and start thinking for themselves. After all, that is what they will have to do in industry after they graduate.

The DACS (Data Acquisition, Control, and Simulation) Centre and pilot plant equipment in the Department of Chemical Engineering probably come as close, on a small scale, to reproducing an industrial situation as a university can get without actually going into the petroleum refining or paper manufacturing business. The Centre facilities include a real-time computing system: specifically, an IBM 1800 digital computer, a DEC PDP81-based communication system, an AD32 analog computer, and an EA1590 hybrid computing system.

The chief difference between real-time computing and data processing equipment lies in the ability of the real-time computer to be connected directly to instruments such as thermometers and gas chromatographs. The real-time computer is able to receive and analyze data and make a response quickly enough to effect changes when they are needed. The IBM 1800 works on a time-shared basis, which means that it may be used for many different instructional and research projects at the same time. It is connected to experimental apparatus and analytical instruments throughout the eight-storey Chemical and Mineral Engineering Building.

In the Department of Chemical Engineering the DACS Centre, which has been operating since 1967, is used in six undergraduate and three graduate courses, as well as in an impressive number of graduate and staff research projects. Dale Seborg, Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering and Director of the DACS group, estimates that virtually all engineering students at the University have some degree of computer training.

The DACS Centre has three main advantages as a teaching aid. It assists the student with design and analysis, provides flexible lab and demonstration implementation, and permits a rapid comparison of methods and identification of a system structure.

In the first instance, the student can define his own problem, apply different design and/or analysis techniques, and then calculate his result. In the words of Department Chairman D. Grant Fisher, the initial Director of the DACS Centre, "the opportunity to formulate his own problem, the immediate feedback of results, and the direct comparison of alternative methods are all powerful educational advantages. In general the computer programs eliminate the busy work and make it feasible for the student to evaluate alternatives before proceeding with implementation."

The computer controlled laboratory equipment is a particularly interesting application of the DACS Centre. It consists of a pilot-plant size double-effect evaporator, an eight tray distillation column, and other smaller pieces of equipment such as heat exchangers. This equipment may be controlled by conventional industrial instruments

and/or by computer. Each facet of the equipment's operation is controlled by computer program and is easily changed by the student. In other words, instead of following a step-by-step manual to make the equipment do what it is intended to do, the student is given the opportunity to innovate, to discover for himself, and to apply the theory he has learned in his courses. (There are times, Dr. Fisher adds, when students might prefer a cookbook assignment to the bewildering mass of alternatives with which they are faced.) The procedure which seems most effective is first to introduce the student to the physical application and equipment, then to let him operate the equipment himself under conventional or manual control, and finally to introduce computer control.

The great speed of the computer eliminates tedious hand calculations, so that students may experiment with and evaluate system design techniques. Even if they may not know how some steps are implemented, they can learn what each step does and see its relation to the total process.

Only three or four other comparable systems exist in chemical engineering departments in North American universities, although the use of similar computers for process control is common in petroleum, paper manufacturing, and chemical industries.

Staff and graduate student research connected with the DACS Centre has a definite slant towards practical application as opposed to theoretical studies. Industry has responded with considerable support for research carried out in the centre, and students trained there, well-prepared for the practical problems they will face as chemical engineers, have little difficulty, even now, in finding suitable employment when they have graduated.

Aerofoils, office towers, and the new Mechanical Engineering Wind Tunnel

At first glance, aerofoils and office buildings would seem to have very little in common. But wind is a force which affects them both.

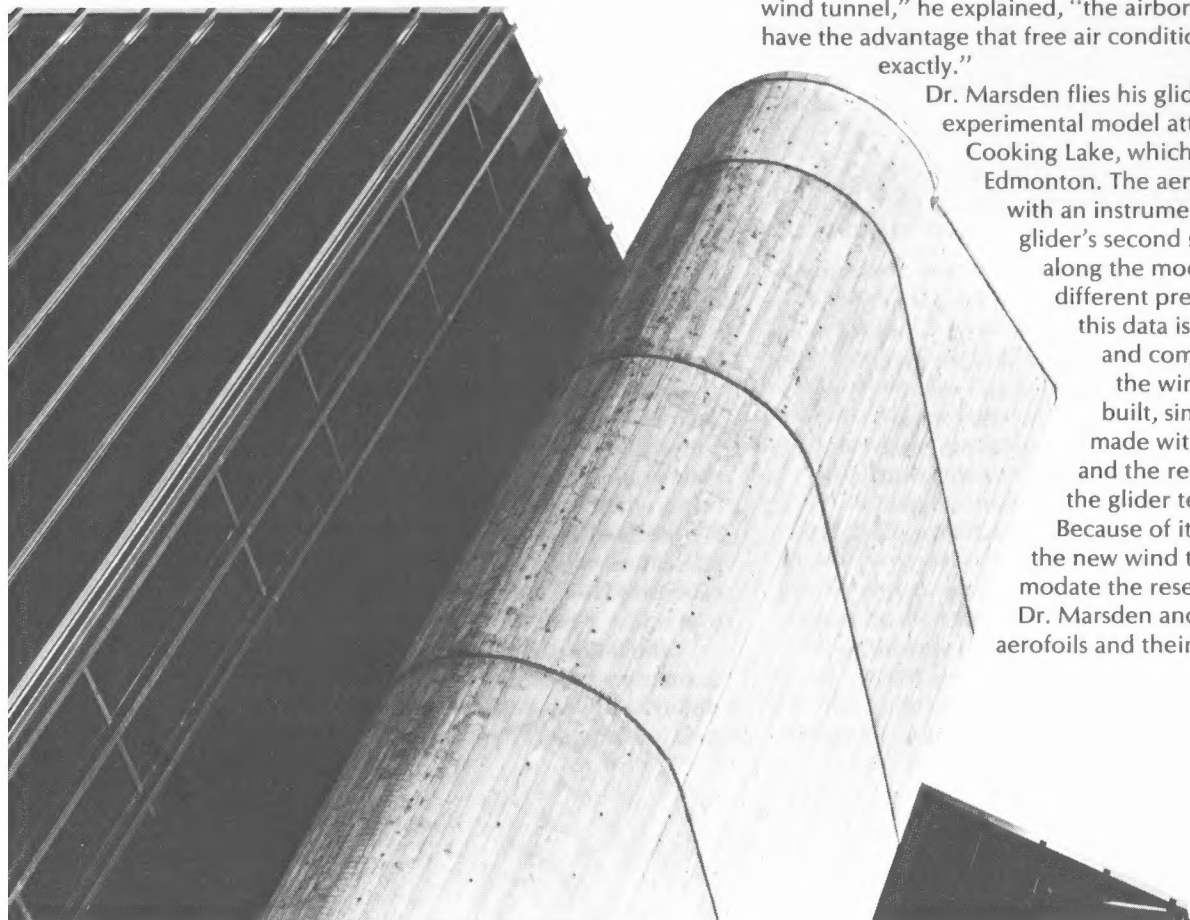
The research of D. J. Marsden and D. J. Wilson of the Department of Mechanical Engineering centres on the effect of air currents, and although their work is very different, they will be sharing a major research facility planned for the new Mechanical Engineering Building. The facility is a large wind tunnel, the only one of its kind in Western Canada. It will take up a space 75 feet long by 25 feet wide, and its nine-foot fan will generate a velocity of up to 110 miles per hour. The wind tunnel is being designed and built by the department for the relatively low cost of approximately \$50,000.

Dr. Wilson is studying the effects of wind on high buildings. Part of his work involves constructing model "cities" and determining the effect of building configurations on air current direction and velocity. In actual urban situations a thick "boundary layer" rises 400 to 500 feet from the ground, and wind velocity in it increases with height. To simulate this boundary layer, the wind tunnel requires a long test section so that wind velocity can be made slower near the floor of the tunnel.

Dr. Marsden, an aeronautical engineer, is working on the development of aerofoils for use on light aircraft or sailplanes. He is approaching the problem using analytical design techniques, as opposed to strictly experimental means. He will be using the wind tunnel to evaluate the aerofoils designed in this way. This summer, though, he is developing a novel approach to testing aerofoils: he mounts a wing model on a glider. "The glider acts as a substitute wind tunnel," he explained, "the airborne experiments have the advantage that free air conditions are simulated exactly."

Dr. Marsden flies his glider, with its experimental model attached, over Cooking Lake, which is just southeast of Edmonton. The aerofoil is connected with an instrument package in the glider's second seat. Pressure taps along the model's surface give 48 different pressure readings, and this data is recorded on tape and computerized. When the wind tunnel has been built, similar tests will be made with aerofoil models and the results compared with the glider tests.

Because of its size and versatility, the new wind tunnel will accommodate the research needs of both Dr. Marsden and Dr. Wilson, their aerofoils and their model cities.





Putting permafrost theory into practice

Permafrost, it is safe to say, is the great bugbear of industrial development in the North. Ordinary development on land underlain by permafrost may alter the ground temperature enough to cause thawing and soil instability, with unfortunate effects for reservoirs, building foundations, and vegetation. Oil pipelines operating at high temperatures have a more dramatic effect, for they generate faster thawing and excess water pressure in the soil, resulting in such things as the collapse of adjacent soil and landslides.

N. R. Morgenstern, Professor of Civil Engineering, has developed a mathematical model which he feels may help predict more accurately what will happen when permafrost thaws. According to Dr. Morgenstern, the model "relates water pressure and subsidence to the advance of the thaw front through the ground, in terms

of the thermal and mechanical properties of the ground."

The model, of course, is pure theory, but the theory has been tested out both in simulated laboratory conditions and in the field, specifically at Inuvik, where a pipeline prototype test loop has been in operation. Dr. Morgenstern is satisfied that the model provides a predictive tool for dealing with problems of thawing frozen ground. "The major problem now," he said, "is application."

The theory will assist scientists and engineers to understand what happens when subsidence occurs, to understand the mechanics of landslides, and to develop more efficient foundation procedures in permafrost. "The theory has shown," Dr. Morgenstern said, "that it may be possible to bury structures in frozen ground and permit thawing. The results might not be as bad as it was once thought they would be."

"The industrial need for research in this area is acute," he went on. "There is a lead time of about one day between a discovery here and its application in the field. Our work has to be geared to meet both the short and the long term need."

But research in the North requires massive support, some of which it gets from the federal Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, from the National Research Council of Canada, and from industry, especially pipeline companies. As an example of the high cost of permafrost research, Dr. Morgenstern described four small holes he had drilled last winter as part of his study of landslide problems in the Mackenzie Valley. The four holes cost \$70,000.

Developing high-powered lasers for industry

It isn't there yet, but within the next two years the Department of Electrical Engineering will have a giant carbon dioxide infrared laser that well may be the prototype of a practical, efficient laser for industrial use.

John Tulip, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering and a member of the laser group in the department, commented, "the problem with lasers is to make them powerful but simple and inexpensive." He cited the common experience of many American companies that have developed lasers at great cost, which are at once too complicated and too delicate for industrial use.

The University of Alberta is considered generally to have one of the largest laser research efforts in Canada, and it is the only place in Canada where high-powered continuous laser work is being done.

Dr. Tulip and H. J. Seguin, Professor of Electrical Engineering and head of the laser group, explained the University's recent work with carbon dioxide lasers. "The main emphasis," said Dr. Seguin, "is on developing high powered infrared lasers suited for industrial application. We feel we have come up with good laser building techniques which allow us to construct simpler and less expensive lasers than can be built with far more sophisticated techniques."

"The difference between using conventional techniques in industry and using lasers," said Dr. Tulip, "is the difference between night and day. Lasers open up a whole new world in the kinds of work they can do and the speeds

at which they can do them." Welding, for example: lasers can do highly sophisticated steel pipe welding of much better quality than can be done with conventional welding techniques, and do it fast enough to put welding on the assembly line, something which is impossible at present. The precision with which lasers can be controlled means that the possibility of automation is built into industrial laser techniques.

A committee of the federal Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, in co-operation with The University of Alberta laser group, is looking into the use of lasers for hard rock tunnelling. A laser can slice the rock face so that a hydraulic ram can be used to chip out the pieces, a cheaper and far more efficient method of tunnelling than the crude system used now.

The giant high-powered CO₂ infrared laser the department is designing will be financed largely by a \$200,000 negotiated development grant from the National Research Council of Canada. The laser will be electrically driven, which requires a power supply of half a million watts. Dr. Seguin and Dr. Tulip hope they will have a functioning machine within two years, a prototype or basis for a prototype of a laser which can be used for any number of industrial tasks.

New directions for mineral engineering

In 1972 the Faculty of Engineering made an extensive study of the needs and potential of Canada's—and Alberta's—mineral industries. The result was the creation of a new department in the faculty, the Department of Mineral Engineering. The new department combines the former Department of Mining and Metallurgy with the Division of Petroleum Engineering (formerly within the Department of Chemical and Petroleum Engineering). It became operational on July 1, with F. H. Vitovec, Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, as Chairman.

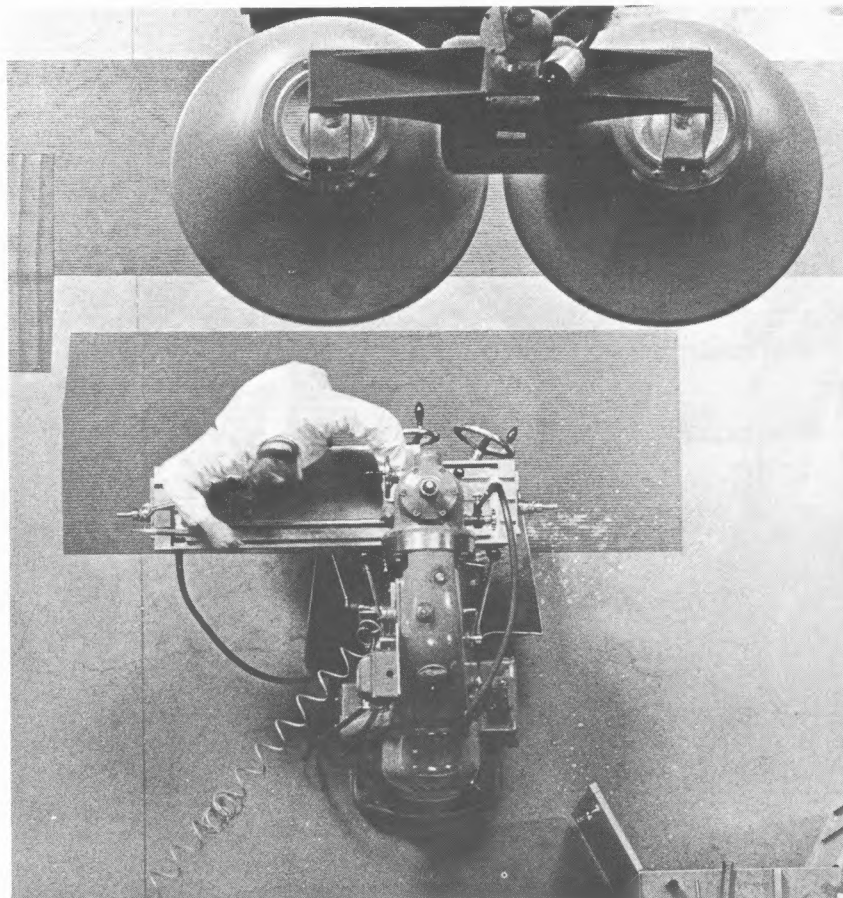
The committee which undertook the study noted that Alberta increasingly is becoming home to a substantial materials-based secondary industry, which includes steel and specialty metals plants and a growing plastics industry. This secondary industry joins the large, established petrochemical industry and the developing technology of the Athabasca Oil Sands. All of them require the support of a strong mineral research and educational centre.

The committee further noted that The University of Alberta is located favorably to serve the mining and petroleum industries. Its geographical position enables it to concentrate on the special problems of northern mineral development.

Another incentive toward establishing the new department is that not all technological problems involving the recovery of Alberta's mineral resources have been solved. The Oil Sands, for example, pose a problem virtually unique in the world. Optimum recovery methods have not yet been developed, and current efforts are focused on strip mining and *insitu* methods. The Oil Sands contain an estimated 700 billion barrels of oil (compared with proven Canadian reserves of 11 billion barrels of conventional crude).

Closely related to problems of recovery are world energy demands, which will influence Alberta's resource industry profoundly. Again, the provincial outlook is favorable. For example, Alberta coal has a very low sulfur content, important for meeting air pollution standards. Alberta coal reserves are estimated at 47 million tons, about 37 percent of the Canadian total. Because coal can be used to produce synthetic gas, it eventually can be used to replace natural gas.

The study also showed that University of Alberta



graduates in Mining and Metallurgy and Petroleum Engineering have contributed significantly to Canada's mineral industries. At present the University is the only one in Canada offering degrees in Petroleum Engineering. The new Department of Mineral Engineering, with its emphasis on bedded deposits, is in a strong position to become Canada's leading coal research facility.

The Department of Mineral Engineering has a broader purpose than its title implies. It wishes, says Dr. Vitovec, "to provide dynamic leadership to this vital aspect of Alberta's economy and to provide properly prepared engineering graduates who will take an active part in these endeavors." Recognizing the increasing demand for mineral products, Dr. Vitovec notes that "the need for wise use of our non-reusable mineral resources, which present an important trust and responsibility for each generation, is of utmost concern."

cameras don't take pictures...



"Cameras don't take pictures," Bernard Schwartz likes to explain to his young students. "People take pictures," and the pictures they take are reflections of the way they see their world.

In his week-long course at the Banff Centre, "New Vistas for Children," Dr. Schwartz teaches youngsters ten to fourteen years old not how to become photographers, but how to express themselves with a camera and how to broaden their vision of the world around them.

Photography has been with us for only a century and a half, and in that time it has become a universal visual language. Its range of meanings, as photographer Aaron Siskind has said, extends "from what the world looks like to what we feel about the world and what we want the world to mean."

In the hands of a child, a camera becomes "an instrument of inquiry, a means for seeing, feeling, knowing, and experiencing."

Dr. Schwartz's course at Banff gives youngsters a chance to discover first hand the special qualities and possibilities of camera and film, just as they would for water colors or clay. They learn only very fundamental things—the evolution of photography, basic principles of light, color and optics, how and why light-sensitive materials produce images, and what is involved in processing negatives and printing them. Then the children are sent out, camera in hand, in search of pictures of natural and man-made worlds. They learn to look for shape, line, color, texture, light and dark, rhythm, balance, proportion, emphasis, and unity. In other words, they learn to look at their surroundings in entirely new ways, they learn new ways to discover beauty and meaning in ordinary, everyday sights.

Motivation ran high among the youngsters this spring. After each day filled with photographic activities in the classroom, in the field, in the darkroom, and in independent and group projects, the children were invariably eager to continue their work in the evenings. For some it was their second year attending the course, and many expressed the desire to come back next year (the week-long course has been held during the Easter holidays for two years now, since April 1972, and it is planned as an annual event). Throughout the year, children who have taken the course write Dr. Schwartz describing their latest photographic projects and asking his assistance.



The photographs on these pages are examples of the young photographers' work, usually taken with inexpensive cartridge-loaded instamatic cameras.

Dr. Schwartz, an Associate Professor of Art Education in the Department of Elementary Education, has a particular interest in developing visual literacy in children and has written school television broadcasts on various aspects of design and photography. One of his ambitions is to develop a program in which pre-school and kindergarten age children, three- to five-year-olds, would use still photography.

"Parents spend lots of money for bicycles or pianos for their children, yet they hesitate to give a child a camera because they somehow think he won't know how to use it and it will be a waste," Dr. Schwartz commented. "Yet the kids often take better pictures, with a cheap instamatic or less, than their parents take with their big expensive 35mm apparatus."

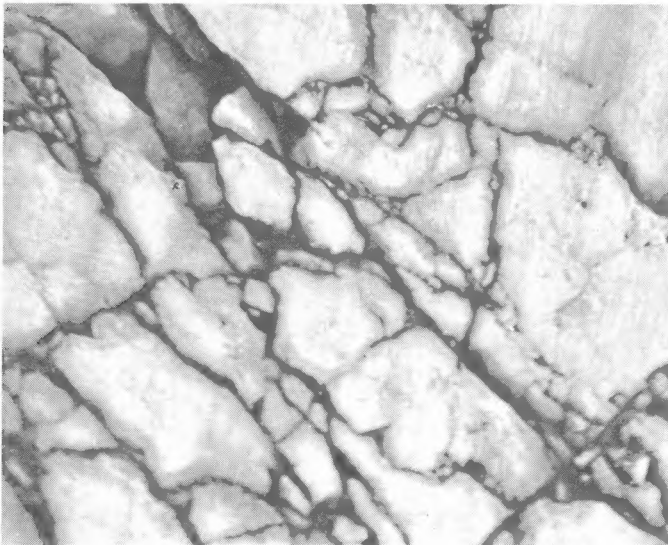


Above, the excitement of skiing, captured by Maie Ungstad, 14, of Edmonton. Her assignment was to prepare an advertisement to "sell skiing at Banff."

Right, log "circles," by Richard Splett, 12, of Rocky Mountain House. Opposite, Dr. Schwartz and some of his Banff students examine a stump.



Right, study of a tree reaching, by Ricky Wacko, 13, of Edmonton.
 Below right, a weathered stump, by David Allen, 12, of Edmonton.
 Below, rock textures, by Billy Green, 10, of Manning, Alberta.
 Billy said that he saw this photo not as a rock, but as a
 composition in light and dark. All photos were taken with
 simple instamatic cameras.



campus reporter

Dramatic increase in alumni giving

Alumni contributions to the 1972 Development Fund rose by 53 percent over the year previous, from \$17,000 to \$26,000. The number of alumni donors increased by 60 percent from 775 in 1971 to 1,281 in 1972.

Alumni support is not restricted to the Development Fund. Those who chose to give to the 3AU Capital Fund have been excluded from the Development Fund Campaign; adding their 3AU contributions to Development Fund donations shows actual alumni support as \$111,553 for the year. (The 3AU Capital Fund is a joint campaign by Alberta's three universities to raise \$25,000,000. It began in 1968 and ends this fall. Results to date total \$15,000,000.)

The Development Campaign was geared to seeking funds for specific projects on campus which were non-teaching in nature and which consequently suffered most from budget cuts the University was forced to implement last year. The projects funded from the 1972 contributions were the Centre for the Study of Mental Retardation (\$6,003), the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies (\$2,610), the Librarian's Special Purchase Fund (\$4,959), and the Graduate Student Travel

Fund (\$2,000). An additional \$10,528 of unrestricted contributions are being distributed this year by the Fund Development Advisory Committee.

The format of the campaign was changed in 1972 to make it more regional and personal in nature.

Campaign Chairman for 1972 was Maury Van Vliet Jr., LLB '63.

The 1973 development campaign will follow similar lines and support the same kinds of projects. An alumnus's contribution will go 100 percent to whatever project he designates.

"We're trying to continue the spirit of giving begun by the 3AU Campaign, which ends this fall," said Bob Walker, BSc (Eng) '59, this year's Development Campaign Chairman. The goal for 1973 is \$35,000, a 35 percent increase in spite of the fact that the budget for the annual appeal itself was reduced.

Deaths

Leslie V. Bell, BSc '25, of Victoria.

Elliott H. Birdsall, BA '31, MA '34, Kelowna.

I.W. Jones, BA '22, BSc '24, a noted geologist and geological consultant with the Quebec government since 1929, and a visitor to the campus last fall.

Jerry W.T. Heffernan, LLB '53, Edmonton lawyer.

Charles H. Grant, LLB '68, former alderman and early supporter of the Yellowhead highway.

Robert K. Gordon, Professor Emeritus of English, widely known for his work on Anglo-Saxon poetry, Chaucer, and Sir Walter Scott. Dr. Gordon taught at the University from 1913 until 1950.

Norman S. Howe, former manager of the University Bookstore.

Robert E. Bell, MD '42, noted Edmonton pathologist, and Chairman of the Department of Clinical Pathology at The University of Alberta Hospital.

John E. Bowstead, Professor Emeritus of Animal Science, who conducted the pioneer studies in Canada on cobalt deficiency in rations for sheep and on the use of urea as a protein substitute for dairy cattle. Dr. Bowstead was a member of staff at the University from 1921 to 1959.

James Howden Whyte, Professor Emeritus of Botany, and the first director of the Botanic Garden and Field Laboratory.

Percy Page, LLD '61, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta from 1959 to 1965 and coach of the world-champion women's basketball team, the Edmonton Grads.



The 34th annual meeting of the General Alumni Association was held at The University of Alberta, May 4 and 5. This year's executive committee are shown above, standing outside University Hall.

Front row (left to right)—A.G. Markle, BA '48, BEd '59, MEd '62, Executive Secretary; John Blatherwick, MD '69, Vancouver; Miss E. MacDonald, BSc (HEC) '57, BEd '59; Mrs. M. Pittman, Dip (DH) '66; A.J. Anderson, BSc (Pharm) '41; Mrs. Jo Ann Litven, BA '65, Ottawa; Miss E.

Markstad, BSc (Nu) '44; C.A. Kosowan, BA '50, LLB '51; Mrs. J. Istvanffy, BSc (Nu) '49, Montreal; Al Bolduc, BEd '62, Toronto. Back row (left to right)—Doug Burns, BA '51; Morris Flewwelling, BEd '64, Red Deer; C. Moser, BPE '64; O. Mickelson, BSc (Ag) '50; W. Sterling, BSc (Eng) '53,

MSc '60; Norm Putnam, BSc (Ag) '44, MSc '46, Victoria; Frank Kozar, BEd '56, BA '63, MSc '67, PhD '69, Grande Prairie; Bernie Adler, DDS '57; Les Usher, BSc (Ag) '49; Garth Fryett, BSc '48, LLB '52; C.J. McAndrews, BSc (Ag) '50, President.

alumni notes

'18 The "Samuel C. Ratcliffe Lecture in Sociology" has been established by the Illinois Wesleyan University. **Samuel C. Ratcliffe**, BA '18, founded the Wesleyan Department of Sociology. His teaching career ended in 1968 when he was 81.

'31 Recently, **John George Strachan**, LLB '31, was honored by the University for his pioneer studies in alcoholism during the last 30 years. He was one of three LLD recipients at Spring Convocation.

Geoffrey W. Padwick, BSc '31, has retired as Vice-President of Imperial Chemical Industries (America) Inc. in London. Dr. Padwick was awarded the Order of the British Empire in 1968 for "services to exports."

'34 The *Sunday Times* caption read "British communist leader converted on prairies," and concerned **Bert Ramelson**, LLB '34, who traces his initial communist connections back to the Canadian prairies in the thirties.

'37 **Ella MacLeod**, MD '37, won second prize in the Contemporary Art Section of the 1972 Physicians' Art Salon, which was held concurrently with the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association. Dr. MacLeod retired from public health work in Vancouver in 1962.

'39 **Aylmer A. Ryan**, BA '39, MA '40, the University's Provost, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Sir George Williams University in Montreal last fall. The award recognized Professor Ryan's unique contribution to student affairs in Canada.

'42 **Arnold F. Moir**, BA '42, has assumed his new duties as a judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

'45 **John Sparlby Colter**, BSc '45, was one of 38 humanists and scientists elected recently to the Royal Society of Canada.

'47 **Gordon Mathis**, BEd '47, retired recently as Principal of Rimbey High School.

'48 **William S. Simpson**, MD '48, has been elected President of the National Council of Alcoholism. Dr. Simpson is a psychiatrist and psychoanalyst with the Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas.

Robert Strother, BCom '48, has been appointed Vice-President of Husky Oil. He will be involved with corporate negotiations concerning exploration in Canada, the United States, and elsewhere.

Cecil H. Mickelson, MD '48, has been appointed Director of the Department of Psychiatry at Calgary General Hospital and Associate Professor of

Psychiatry at The University of Calgary Medical School.

Dale C. Thompson, BA '48, Professor of International Relations and founding Director of the Centre of Canadian Studies in the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed to the new position of Vice-President (Planning) at McGill University. "It's a challenge," says Mr. Justice **W.R. Sinclair**, LLB '48, of the Alberta Supreme Court, about his recent appointment to the Supreme Court's Appellate Division.

'49 **Douglas R. Hagerman**, BCom '49, is the new Financial Vice-President for Husky Oil.

Brian Hocking, BSc '49, has been awarded a gold medal by the Entomological Society of Canada.

Robert D. Rosser, MD '49, recently became Executive Director of The Royal Alexandra Hospital in Edmonton.

William L.J. Fallow, BSc (Eng) '49, has been named Manager for Bechtel Inc.'s pipeline and production service division in South America.

'50 A five-man reconnaissance team of Alberta government officials is in eastern Indonesia to work with the federal government on agricultural development. The team is headed by **C.J. McAndrews**, BSc (Ag) '50, Assistant Deputy Minister of Farm and Rural Resource Development in the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

'51 **R.A. Cawsey**, LLB '51, has been appointed a provincial judge. His jurisdiction will include Wetaskiwin, Thorsby, Drayton Valley, Breton, and Rimbey.

B.L. Moreau, BSc (Eng) '51, has been named President of Williams Brothers Canada Ltd.

'52 **Ronald N. Dalby**, BSc (Eng) '52, is now executive Vice-President of Alberta Power Limited.

J.L. MacLagan, BCom '52, has been appointed Treasurer, Comptroller, and Assistant Secretary of Union Oil Company of Canada.

'53 **Wilson G. Sterling**, BSc '53, is Senior Vice-President of Alberta Power Limited.

'54 **G.B. (Barry) Mellon**, BSc '54, formerly head of the Geology Division of the Research Council of Alberta, has been named Alberta's Deputy Minister of Mines and

Minerals.

Vernon Rose, BEd '54, former Principal of Westmount Junior High School in Edmonton, has taken on the challenge of running a different kind of school—the Winnifred Stewart School for Retarded Children.

'56 **James N. Bowersock**, BSc (Eng) '56, has been named Vice-President of Weyerhaeuser of Canada Ltd. and will be stationed in Kamloops.

'58 **Michael Strembitsky**, BEd '58, has been appointed Superintendent of the Edmonton Public Schools.

'60 **Patrick A. Thomson**, MSc (CivEng) '60, has been confirmed as Director of the National and Historic Parks branch for the Atlantic region.

'61 The Dean of Education at the University of New Brunswick is **Donald A. MacIver**, BEd '61, MEd '64, PhD '70, a specialist in physical education, history, and the philosophy of education.

'63 **Jim (Johan) Diemer**, BA '63, has been appointed head of the new department for the planning and development of the four western provinces of The Netherlands. Under the auspices of the Canadian Universities Service Overseas (CUSO)

Carol Eggen, Dip (Physio) '63, has left for Bangladesh where she will help set up rehabilitation services for the war-injured and participate in the establishment of the country's first physiotherapy training school.

'64 **George Short**, BPE '64, has been selected as Athletic Director at Sir George Williams University, Montreal.

'66 **Elan Gibson**, BA '66, has recently returned to Toronto after five weeks with Theatre London in the production of their play *Cronyn*.

'67 **William John (Bill) Dryden**, BA '67, former Secretary of the Alberta New Democratic Party, has been appointed assistant to the NDP federal secretary.

Brian A. Saunders, MD '67, has been awarded a fellowship in the Royal College of Physicians of Canada.

'69 **Darlene McCue**, BA '69, was one of eleven students recently awarded Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) scholarships valued up to \$8,000 each.

'70 **Ray Bailey**, BEd '70, and his wife are in Zambia heading a nutrition group.

Alumni Fall Homecoming, October 26 to 27, 1973

Homecoming Anniversary Classes '23 '33 '48 '53 '63 '68

The swimming pool and other recreational facilities will be available to homecoming alumni, October 26 to 27, 1973
